

pared with only 124,000 scholarships, worth approximately \$27 million, in 1950-51.

The survey also indicated that, in 1955-56, 1562 institutions of higher learning, which enroll more than nine-tenths of the college and university students in the country, reported some form of student financial aid. This figure compared favorably with the figure for 1950-51, when 1198 institutions reported that they gave scholarship aid.

These facts and figures are part of a survey released by the Office of Education which is intended to keep parents and young people informed of the types and amounts of financial aid available. Copies of two publications bearing on the subject, "Financial Aid for College Students: Undergraduate" and "Financial Aid for College Students: Graduate" can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (\$1.00 and \$0.50, respectively).

## News Briefs

Industrial Exhibitions Limited of England has announced that the 1958 Instruments, Electronics, and Automation Exhibit will be fully international for the first time and that overseas firms will be able to show their products at its exhibition in London. Further information can be obtained from Industrial Exhibitions Limited, 9 Argyll Street, London W.1.

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The Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation has announced that it will continue to award post-doctoral scholarships to promote work in neuromuscular diseases. Depending upon the applicant's qualifications, grants vary from between \$5000 and \$7000 a year for a 5-year period. Appointments are made annually. Those interested may write to Dr. E. J. Huene-kens, Medical Director, Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation, 2400 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

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The National Cancer Institute's 20th anniversary was celebrated by a special symposium in the August issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, which took note of both the growth of the Institute's program and progress in research during the past 20 years.

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A 73-page paper-bound booklet entitled "U.S. Research Reactors" has been released by the Atomic Energy Commission. It describes more than 30 research reactors and contains drawings, photographs, and charts; it was prepared for scientists, engineers, and administrators. The reactors are grouped according to

major types, and one or two examples of each are described at some length as typical examples. The booklet is available from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce (\$1.50).

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A new series of 13 educational television programs entitled "The World of Medicine" has just been launched under a grant from the Schering Corporation. Among the programs to be included in the series are "The nurse," "Recovery room," "The eye," "Geriatrics," "Veterinary medicine," and "Allergy."

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The third U.S. Atoms-for-Peace mission is currently visiting Central America, including Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The purpose of this mission, as of the two preceding ones which visited ten other Central and South American Republics, is a discussion of the programs for practical applications of nuclear energy in agriculture and medicine, and in nuclear education and training. The U.S. team is meeting with scientists, educators, and government officials of the six host countries.

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Three Agriculture Department researchers have isolated a new chemical compound from the seeds of green beans and kidney beans. The compound, which may play an important role in the germination of bean seeds and in the metabolism of the plants, was discovered by Robert M. Zacharius, Clayton J. Morris, and John F. Thompson. It is a peptide,  $\gamma$ -glutamyl-S-methyl-cysteine, consisting of two amino acids—glutamic acid and S-methyl-cysteine—linked together.

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The Atomic Energy Commission has issued a temporary regulation, effective 26 Sept. 1957, designed to give immediate protection to the public and to licensees and their suppliers against losses arising from reactor accidents. The regulation is based on Public Law 85-256, the indemnity legislation signed by the President on 2 Sept. The temporary regulation will provide protection while a permanent regulation is prepared, issued for public comment, and reissued as an effective regulation.

## Public Laws

During the 85th Congress, which recently recessed, members introduced 14,013 bills. According to the *Congressional Quarterly*, this sets a new record for recent years, but the number of bills passed and signed into public law by the President was only 316, a number somewhat below the average for a first session

of Congress. Those of the public laws that have a special bearing on science or education are as follows:—

Public Law 155. HR 2460. Improve career opportunities of nurses, medical specialists of Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Public Law 164. HR 1058. Preserve key deer and other wildlife resources in Florida Keys.

Public Law 175. HR 9379. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission.

Public Law 177. HR 8992. Concerning the International Atomic Energy Participation Act.

Public Law 208. HR 7914. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide incentive pay for human test subjects.

Public Law 245. S 268. Provide that the Secretary of the Army return certain mineral interest in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes.

Public Law 247. HJ Res. 404. Provide for recognition and endorsement of second World Metallurgical Congress.

Public Law 253. HR 3377. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities and acquisition of land by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research.

Public Law 287. HR 8994. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Public Law 296. HR 9280. Facilitate conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote conservation of fishery resources thereof.

## Scientists in the News

NIELS BOHR, director of the Institute for Nuclear Physics, Copenhagen, Denmark, will receive the first \$75,000 Atoms for Peace Award during a special convocation at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C., on 24 Oct. President Eisenhower will head the body of government and UN officials, scientists, diplomats, and industrial leaders invited to attend the convocation.

The award to be presented to Bohr is the first of ten to be granted to those persons anywhere in the world who have made the greatest contributions to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The prize is given without regard for nationality, politics, or any other consideration except the merit of the contribution. Bohr was selected from among 75 candidates proposed by scientific bodies in 23 countries.

The Atoms for Peace Awards were created in 1955 as a memorial to Henry Ford and Edsel Ford. Funds are provided